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33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
1st FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the
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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

SIEN TING
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Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [476]

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[a28]
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[a1133]

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12 Selected Ash Cues.
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.
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Straightedge and 4 Circles.
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1 Wall Butt Rack.
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1 Set "Crystal" or "Boreline" Bill. Balls.
1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.
1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
1 Bottle Cue Cement.
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Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of
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Hongkong, 15th October, 1907. [1565]

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HONGKONG AGENTS.
[a45]

NOTICES OF FIRMS
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.,
LIMITED.
MR. SYDNEY J. CHINCHEN has taken
Charge of the Hongkong Branch of the
above Company from this Date.
By Order of the Court of Directors.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1910. [641]
NOTICE.
HAVING assigned my Share and Interest
in the UNION TRADING CO.,
No. 34, Queen's Road Central, to M. LO YIP
SHING. Notice is hereby Given that my
Responsibility in the said Firm CEASES as
from the 1st May, 1910.
LO YOK KEE.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1910. [594]
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THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect
health in the Tropics.
It is a Liquid Food in predigested form,
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effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-
alcoholic. Highly recommended by the local
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quick at figures. Only Experienced typists
need apply.
MANAGER,
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Hongkong, 6th May, 1910. [610]
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Levels Preferred.
Apply —
"HOMELY,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1910. [647]
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Hongkong, 18th May, 1910. [646]

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Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if
required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
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MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a563]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"
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Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [a542]

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Fine View of the Harbour.
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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a36]

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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong
Two steamers (s.s. *Sui An* and *Sui Tai*) daily to
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from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.
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THE MANAGER
a213]

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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
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GUIDES AND CHAISE PROVIDED.
Every information and Special attention given
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REASONABLE RATES.
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[a1632]

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SODA WATER (Bottle bottles)	60 "
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SPECIALITIES:

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DRY GINGER ALE	Pints \$1.00; Split 60 cents.
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Bottles will be charged for at the Rate of \$1.20 per dozen, and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

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All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous communications should be accepted unless accompanied by a note stating that they are not to be published.

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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 21st, 1910.

As the time draws near when the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway will be completed the thoughts of many people in the Colony and many beyond who are interested in the line of steel which is to link Hongkong with the great Empire of China and ultimately with the continent of Europe and London itself are turned to the undertaking, which, though comparatively small in itself, is pregnant with great things for Hongkong and for foreign trade in China. The first of July, the day set apart for the opening ceremony, is being eagerly anticipated, and hopes are running high that the ambitions which have been so fondly entertained regarding the Colony's enterprise will not be disappointed. A triumphant success is not expected. The disillusionments that original estimates were nothing more than estimates have been too real to be forgotten, but while they may have had the effect of subduing some of the early exuberance with which the scheme was carried into being, they have not deprived the community of hope, which "springs eternal in the human breast." Now that the worst is known, now that it is realised the Colony has to pay considerably more than was contemplated, Hongkong is ready to prove that it has not lost faith in the future of the Railway. The undertaking may not prove so remunerative as it was hoped, it may be quite a long time before any return on the outlay becomes appreciable, but still it is expected to bring incalculable benefits to Hongkong and its dependencies and to facilitate trade

very materially. The energy and the industry within view of the population at Kowloon are not without their effect on the community, and the varied occupations of the army of labour under the command of the Chief Resident Engineer bring prominently to the notice of all the immense work entailed by the construction of even a small railway. The configuration of the Peninsula has been completely changed. Hills have been removed, valleys have been made to disappear, land has risen where the waves of the sea lapped a sandy shore, roads have been diverted or had their elevation altered, and embankments have become a feature of the landscape. What a mighty transformation is conjured up by the mere statement of these works. A little distance from the scene of these great accomplishments may be viewed the remarkable engineering feat which pierced a mountain and produced the Beacon Hill tunnel, an achievement which captured the fancy of Hongkong more than other part of the undertaking, while further afield, rivers have been spanned, and a difficult country has been made subordinate to the railway. It is true the Colony is richer in experience and more impoverished financially since the enterprise was commenced, but though there was much to regret in the course of the construction, the completed work is likely to afford the community some satisfaction. A serviceable railway will have been provided, and, with common-sense methods distinguishing the management, there is no reason why the Kowloon-Canton Railway should not inaugurate a happier era for Hongkong and the trade for which it stands. Already the little line to the border is fast emerging from the apparent chaos suggested by the many operations in progress in its vicinity. The railway wharf has been used this week for the first time by a vessel which is discharging material for the Chinese section of the railway, and we are assured that the transit of such material will prove a welcome commencement of the goods traffic, welcome because it is remunerative. The temporary railway station near the Star Ferry wharf is taking shape. Already the booking-office window suggests trips to residents, and we can well imagine that a considerable revenue will come to the railway in the future by the facilities which it will offer tourists to visit Canton. At present many are deprived of the opportunity of seeing this wonderful city by reason of the fact that the steamers on which they are travelling do not remain here the twenty-four hours and more necessary for the performance of the journey, but when the return journey and an inspection of the city can be accomplished in ten hours a first-class tourist traffic should be developed. The prospect of such a through service is nearer than many seem to think. The British section should be formally opened in six weeks time, and if the Chinese cared to bestir themselves the remainder of the route could be completed in less than a year. Probably that work will receive a slip through the commencement of the service on the British section, but without being unduly optimistic we may expect to see the through service completed in the early part of 1912.

The Portuguese cruiser *Don Carlos* will shortly arrive at Yokohama from Honolulu on a cruise around the world.

Admiral Ting Ju-chang, who surrendered the Chinese fleet during the China-Japan War, has, by Imperial decree, been reinstated in rank and granted marks of recognition.

W. C. Meyer, an American tourist, has been arrested at Yokohama while trying to steal a bronze image from a curio store in Moto-machi. It is alleged that he has stolen a number of curio from stores.

Disaffection has arisen against the direct transport of goods to Newchwang by the South Manchurian Railway, says a *Mainichi* dispatch, and Chinese consignees have begun a boycott against the line.

It is reported from Japanese sources that the German steamer *Jacob Diederichsen* has been sold by Messrs. A. Drewell & Co. to a buyer in Yamaguchi Ken. The vessel has been trading on the China Coast for the past several years, and will now be employed in the Hokkaido coasting trade, having been re-named the *Sango-maru*. She was transferred to the Japanese flag on May 7th.

According to Japanese papers the Japanese residents in Hongkong are said to have represented to the authorities here that the Japanese committed to prison for skulking at Lyceum had no malicious intention, and that Mr. Funatsu, Consul-General, is conducting negotiations with a view to obtaining the man's release.

The Japanese subject who was recently arrested in Hongkong on a charge of taking photographs within the fortified zone, has (says the *Japan Mail*) been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 10 dollars. The man's name is given as "Takanashi" by some accounts and as "Nasu" by others. The Japanese themselves are so particular about the matter of taking photographs within their own fortified zones that they can not complain if other Powers treat them similarly. It was alleged, our readers will remember, that in this case the accused person was merely an artist out for a day's holiday and that his idea was to photograph a pretty scene without any reference to military matters. Such distinctions might possibly be established by very convincing evidence, but as a general rule a court of justice can not go behind the plain facts.

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

To-day matches are:
Watsons v. Civil Service.
Taikoo v. Wigram.
Queen's College v. Kowloon.
Chinese Y.M.C.A. v. Y.M.C.A.

SUICIDE BY FIRE.

A remarkable case of suicide is reported from Fusan, Korea. On the 3rd instant, it appears a man named Kimoto Fusanichi, aged 22, a fancy-goods merchant, forced his wife to put on her tongue, and bit it, severely injuring the organ. The woman fainted from the pain of the wound. Seeing this the man poured a can of kerosene over himself and set fire to it. Hearing him staggering about the room the neighbours rushed in. By this time he was in a blaze, and before they could extinguish the fire the wretched man was dead. The injury to the wife was medically treated and it is expected that she will recover shortly.

A STARTLING ADMISSION.

With regard to the remarkable admission by Mr. Bland, the late Secretary of the Municipal Council at Shanghai, and correspondent of the *Times*, that he was during the late war in the Secret Service of Japan, the *Shanghai Times* says:

"It has come as a distinct shock to this community to read the summary of a recent speech given by the ex-Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, in which he states that he was for years in the Secret Service of Japan, and during the late war was in Japan. This statement, if correctly reported, is of great public interest, as during the late war Mr. Bland was Secretary of the Municipal Council, and presumably devoting the whole of his time to his duties with the exception of the time used in acting as a correspondent of the *Times*. London, which we understand, he was allowed to do under the terms of his contract with the Council. We cannot conceive, however, of any permission being given to the Secretary of the Council to act in the service of any nation and especially at the time when that nation was at war. There were many questions arising in connection with the Municipality during the late war in reference to the treatment of the Russian ships which took refuge within the limits of the harbour, and we are sure that it will not be pleasant information for our Russian fellow-residents to learn that the Secretary of the Council, Mr. Bland, was at that time acting in the Secret Service of the nation with which their country was at war. We cannot believe that our Japanese fellow-residents will be any more pleased with Mr. Bland's remark than Russians, for we have always understood that the first qualification for Secret Service is the capacity to maintain secrecy, and now that Mr. Bland has confessed, he has transgressed the fundamental law of the Service in which he professes to have been employed. The matter is of sufficient public importance for the Municipal Council to ask for a direct explanation from Mr. Bland. Was he correctly reported? If so, how long was he in Secret Service employment? How could such employment be undertaken without violation of his contract? We shall be glad to learn that the whole incident is a mistake and shall give the fullest publicity to a correction if Mr. Bland denies the truth of the report, but until such denial is forthcoming we believe that we are performing a public duty by calling attention to the gravity of such statements, and the necessity of action on the part of the Council in ascertaining from Mr. Bland whether or not he has been correctly reported."

MARRIAGE OF THE DEAD.

REMARKABLE SEQUEL TO A SHINJU CASE.

A tragic ending to a love-story is reported from Tsusimi, a seaside village in Japan. It appears that a young couple named Ono Matsuzaka, aged 20, and Ono O-bun, aged 17, of the village in question, fell in love with each other and sought their parents' sanction to their union. For some reason or other this was withheld in the case of the girl, and the broken-hearted couple resolved to commit *shinju* rather than be separated. Accordingly, on the night of the 3rd instant, the girl left her home and joined her lover at a frying-pan. The two then embarked on a fishing boat belonging to the young man's father. At a point some distance from the shore the couple bound themselves together with some cloth brought with them for the purpose and threw themselves into the sea.

The following morning the couple were missed from their homes and the matter was communicated to the police. Later on the bodies of the young people were washed ashore, and after the official examination, delivered to the parents. On learning of the tragedy, the mayor of the village was much affected and, as the wedding ceremony be performed over the dead bodies, so that the deceased might be united in the other world. The parents agreed and the ceremony was carried out in due form, even to the exchange of presents between the two families. The ceremony was legally registered, as it had taken place before the death, and had been officially entered on the register.

TELEGRAMS.

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["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

IN MEMORIAM.

Tokyo, May 20th.

A most impressive memorial service was held in Trinity Cathedral, Tokyo, the Crown Prince and Princess, the British Ambassador, the Diplomatic Corps, many dignitaries, and British residents attending. Bishop Cecil officiated.

A detachment from the cruiser "Bedford," now at Yokohama, was also in attendance. Minute guns were discharged by the warships in port at Yokohama. All the Banks were closed, and throughout the country there is every sign of mourning.

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

**ALARMING SITUATION
IN CUBA.**

London, May 19th.

Reuter's correspondent at Havana telegraphs that considerable alarm prevails owing to the threatened outbreak of race disturbances.

Three thousand pounds of dynamite, belonging to the Public Works Department, was being removed to the barracks at Pinard El Rio, when a workman dropped a bag of dynamite, which exploded and blew up the barracks. The dead and wounded number 100.

KAISER AND KING.

TOUCHING TRIBUTE.

London, May 19th.

Dense crowds awaited the arrival of the German Emperor at Victoria Station, whence he drove to Buckingham Palace and subsequently accompanied King George to Westminster Hall, where he laid a magnificent wreath on the coffin of the dead monarch. The Kaiser and the King knelt in prayer before the bier and on rising grasped hands, both being deeply touched.

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

London, May 20th.

A Constantinople message reports that in reply to the circular from the Porte the Powers protecting Crete declare that the oath of allegiance to the King of Greece taken by the Cretan assembly is null and void. The Canea Assembly decided to exclude Moslems from the debates.

HISTORIC DINNER PARTY.

London, May 20th.

An historic dinner party met at Buckingham Palace last night. The party included King George, the German Emperor, seven kings, and fifty royal guests, among whom were Prince Fushimi and Prince Tsai Tao.

CHINESE PIG IRON IN AUSTRALIA.

The Trade Commissioner of the New South Wales Government in the Far East, in his annual report on the trade of China refers to the industrial developments that have been taking place in the country, more especially in the central provinces, as "being about the only sign of marked progress" that was to be seen during the past two years. At Hankow, he states, the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, where about 3,500 men are employed, are producing excellent results from the local Tsyeh iron ore. The output is about 1,500 tons daily. The coal used is from the Pingxiang mines, which have a daily output of 12,000 tons. In addition, flour-mills have been erected at various places. Two large woollen mills, and large engineering works for railway and shipbuilding requirements, have also been started. All of these works have been initiated by foreign capital and influence, and the next few years, he thinks, see marked changes in China from an industrial point of view. By virtue of her great natural resources, the output of manufacturing machinery, rails, locomotives, iron and steel, now so largely imported—will gradually become sufficient not only for local requirements, but will enter into competition on local and adjacent markets with other countries. China is already trying the Australian market in the matter of exports of pig-iron—a product of the Hanyang Iron Works.



THE ROYAL INTERMENT.

NATIONAL MOURNING.

AFFECTING SCENES.

Although so far removed from the heart of the Empire Hongkong was as deeply affected by the mournful duty of yesterday as any other part of the dominions which acknowledged the sway of the monarch who has now been laid to rest. The mourning was not partial. It was universal in the Colony, and no more eloquent testimony to the affection cherished towards King Edward or more striking evidence of the unity of the Chinese population with the many peoples in the British Empire could have been given than the unanimity with which all sections of the community in Hongkong participated in the general sorrowing for the dead. The day was truly a *dies non*. All business was completely suspended. Not only were the European places of business closed, but over the smallest Chinese shop had its doors closed and the chair and ricksha coolies largely refrained from plying their calling. Moreover the mourning was as genuine as it was general, and no more touching display of loyalty or sincere expression of grief could have been wished for, and the strangers in the city must have been greatly impressed by the remarkable demonstration.

Memorial services were held in St. John's Cathedral and in the Union Church, the Presbytery, and in the Chinese Church, the services appropriate to the occasion. Flags floated at half-mast ashore and aloft, and in the afternoon the solemnity of the day was deepened by the minute guns fired from the land battery, the Tamar, the French gunboat and the Portuguese cruisers. It should be added that the dull, cloudy weather seemed in keeping with the sombre duties of the day.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Seldom has St. John's Cathedral accommodated a larger, a more representative, or a more mournful congregation than that which assembled at the memorial service held yesterday in commemoration of our late beloved Sovereign, King Edward VII. Residents of the Colony attended *en masse*, people of diverse races and creeds uniting in the sorrowful duty of paying a last public tribute to the memory of a great and good King-Emperor. The congregation was one of many religions, Christian, Jew, Zoroastrian, Mahomedan and Buddhist being present at the solemn service which was held to mourn the loss of the world's peacemaker. Black, the emblem of grief, was the dominant tone, but the mourning garb of the civilian, and the sable drappings of the Cathedral, did not dim the brilliancy of the uniforms of the naval, military, civil and consular officers in attendance to demonstrate their sympathy and respect. The members of the Executive and Legislative Councils were present, as well as most Government Officials and Foreign Consuls, whilst there were also in attendance representatives of the Viceroys of the southern provinces of China. The top of the altar was covered in purple, a draping of black falling to the rear, while the choir and baptistry were adorned with white flowers and palms. Hanging on an easel at the entrance to the Cathedral was a beautiful wreath, which was forwarded by the French Naval Division in the *Far East*. Crossed above it were the Union Jack and the Tricolour, draped in black, while the sympathy of the Fleet was conveyed on black ribbons which were attached. The service was an exceptionally impressive one; its sadness brought tears to the eyes of many ladies, whose sobe would not be still, while their handkerchiefs were frequently passing under their black veils.

At 10.45 a.m. second bells began to toll. At five minutes to eleven His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Lady May and

the Misses May, accompanied by Captain Garnett, A.D.C. and Mr. C. Clementi, Private Secretary, walked up the aisle to their seats, and at eleven o'clock the Buffs Band opened with Beethoven's "Marche Funèbre," which was impressively played. Another tolling of second bells and then the music of Chopin's solemn funeral march, played by the same band, reverberated through the building. And now the hour for the beginning of the service had arrived. There was not a vacant seat in the Cathedral, and many who arrived late closed in on the entrances. The clergy and choir, who had formed in processional order outside, entered by the main door and preceded slowly up the aisle in the following order:—Rev. S. W. Payne, acting chaplain; Rev. C. E. Thompson, St. Peter's; Rev. H. O. Spink, St. Andrew's; boys of the choir, gentlemen of the choir; Rev. C. N. R. Mackenzie and Rev. W. W. Rodgers, deacons from Canton; Rev. C. Bone, Wesleyan Church (who read the lesson); Rev. A. P. Crofton, St. Peter's; Rev. Fok Tsing Shan, pastor of St. Stephen's; Rev. S. Dallas Innes, Chaplain of the Forces; Rev. O. R. Hughes, R. N., Chaplain on H.M.S. *Tamar*; Rev. A. B. Thornhill; Rev. E. J. Barnett, Archdeacon of Hongkong; Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria; Rev. Fong Yat San and Rev. A. D. Stewart, chaplains.

As the solemn procession proceeded certain sentences were read from the Burial Service. When all were in place a Psalm was sung, and the lesson was read by the Rev. C. Bone (Wesleyan). The anthem was "Blest are the Departed," from Spohr's "Last Judgment." Mr. W. E. Tibbs presided at the organ, while the quartette was taken by Mrs. E. G. Jordan (soprano), Mr. H. T. Best (alto), Mr. E. B. Ayris (tenor) and Mr. R. E. White (bass). The voices blended well together and were clear and distinct. Rarely, in fact, has the music been better sung by the Cathedral choir than at this service. The Rev. A. B. Thornhill then offered prayers from the Burial Service, concluding with the following thanksgiving adapted from the Accession Service:—

Almighty God, Who rulest over all the kingdoms of the world, and dost order them according to Thy good pleasure: We yield Thee unfeigned thanks, for that Thou wast pleased to set Thy Servant, our late Sovereign Lord, King Edward, upon the Throne of this Empire. We thank Thee that Thou didst let Thy wisdom be his guide, and Thine arm strengthen him. We thank Thee that Thou didst let truth and justice, holiness and righteousness, peace and charity, abound in his days; that Thou didst direct all his counsels and endeavours to Thy glory, and the welfare of his subject; and that Thou didst let him always possess the hearts of his people, so that they were never wanting in honour to his Person, and in dutiful submission to his Authority. We praise Thee, that Thou didst give to him a prosperous Reign, with the promise of the crown of immortality in the life to come; through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

Then his Lordship the Bishop, who was accompanied to the chancel steps by his two chaplains, offered prayer. The Blessing followed, concluding with sevenfold *amen*. "Through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault" the mournful music of the Dead March in Saul then pealed, swelling the note of sorrow as the congregation remained standing throughout with bowed heads. The service concluded with the playing of "The Last Post" by the Bugle Band, which was stationed in the gallery. Choir and clergy afterwards left in silence, and the congregation dispersed.

CHINESE MOURNERS.

In the afternoon a service for Chinese was held in the Cathedral, which was also largely attended, there being upwards of six hundred present. The service, which was in Chinese, was a very impressive one, and was conducted by the Bishop's Chaplain Rev. Fong Yat San.

THE MILITARY SERVICE.

At six o'clock in the evening a third service was held for the Naval and Military, and was conducted on a similar lines to the public service held in the morning. So large was the attendance of the boys in blue and khaki, however, that there was no room for civilians, excepting the few officials for whom seats had been reserved. The master was so strong, in fact, that even the men in uniform could not all be accommodated. The Band of the Buffs provided the music, and the organist and the choir were in attendance, as at the morning service. The Cathedral, however, had not the same sombre aspect as in the forenoon, the prevailing colour being khaki, and this was relieved by the white dress of the bluejackets and the gaudy uniforms of the officers. The Dead March was played with the same solemnity, the hymns were sung with the same fervour, and the service throughout was conducted with the same intensity of feeling as in the morning. The service concluded with the Blessing, the thrilling music of the Dead March in Saul and "The Last Post." Then the large congregation fervently sang the National Anthem, and quietly departed.

UNION CHURCH SERVICE.

The service at the Union Church was very comprehensive. All the British nonconformist ministers took part, and the congregation, which included naval and military nonconformists, was unusually large. The service, which was mainly choral under the direction of Mr. E. J. Chapman, was commenced by Chopin's "Marche Funèbre," the beating of the drum adding to the impressive effect, after which the congregation sang "Now the labourer's task is o'er." Prayer followed, and then the choir gave a fine rendering of "Crossing the Bar," and later sang the anthem "What are these?" A feature of the service was the rendering of the solo "O rest in the Lord" by Mrs. Gordon, whose rich voice was heard to great advantage. The Rev. C. Bone delivered a short address, in which he said the congregation were there to show their sympathy. "Whatever might be said that day, they could certainly say that since our King came to the throne his influence for good had been powerful, and his words, and his actions, and his life had helped our nation in many ways. One of the most prominent traits of his character, which he manifested throughout his long life, was tender affection for his Royal mother, a trait which was striking in an age when we saw so little of filial piety. Our late King was in deep sympathy with the poor and the needy, and it was probable that the Prince of Wales Hospital in London was one direct result of his knowledge of the limitations of the poor. His Majesty never shrank from his public duties; he was absolutely neutral in his dealings with his subjects, and he was sympathetic towards nonconformists.

ZOROASTRIAN SERVICE.

Yesterday afternoon the followers of Zoroaster in the Colony held a special memorial service, which was well attended by the members of the Parsee Community, in the Club premises in Elgin Street. The special prayer offered by the members, led by their President, Sir Hormusjee N. Mody, was as under:—

BLESSED BE THE NAME OF HOLY AHURA-MAZDA.

Hear the voice of our prayer, O Ahura-Mazda, Holy, Heavenly, Pure; Be gracious unto us Thy Mazdayasni Servants; and satisfy us with Thy mercy; Vouchsafe to us, Merciful Creator, that our late blessed Gracious Sovereign King Edward VII. The Peace-maker be partaker of everlasting glory in Thy Kingdom of Heaven. He, the Fravashi of the pure, put his trust in Thee; he was led unto righteousness and justice by the multitude of Thy divine mercy and grace, and set on the throne that ever judged rightly, ministered to the well-being, peace, and prosperity of the various nationalities put by Thy divine wisdom under his care those nine years and ministered for the welfare of his earthly kingdom, for ever increasing strength and durability to the everlasting glory of Thy heavenly and highest name. Therefore, O Good Ahura-Mazda, be favourable to our, receive him to the glory of eternal life in Thy imperishable Kingdom of purity, and let him rest from his labours under the shadow of Thy throne in heavenly calm in the number of Thy elect Ambassadors. We, Thy humble unworthy servants of the Zoroastrian faith, give Thee, Father of all Mercies, most humble and hearty thanks for all Thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all his other subjects during his glorious sovereignty on this earth, and we beseech Thee to give Thy ear to our prayer for his blessedness which goeth from our unforgotten lips and from the fulness of our hearts.

AT THE MOSLEM MOSQUE.

On behalf of the Moslem community and the congregation, the Imam of the Mosque, after yesterday's service, gave expression to the heart-felt grief caused by the death of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and paid the highest tribute to his memory. Prayers were afterwards offered for the long life and prosperity of our present Sovereign, His Majesty King George V.

JEWISH SERVICE.

A memorial service was held in the Ohel Leah Synagogue in memory of His late Majesty.

The address was as follows:—
Dear Fellow Congregants,—How beautifully our Sages of yore were permeated with the doctrine of Love and Peace. They have realized the glorious benefit that accrued from these two principles to Mankind and to the Creatures of the Earth. They recognized how Love can bring peace and the principle upon which God has built the world. Love and peace are co-ordinate terms, for both combine to produce harmony. As said by the rabbis all persons permeated by them pass through to the Kingdom of God from Emperors downward to the humblest persons in the lowliest station of life. It is written in the Midrash that Aaron the high priest was deemed greater than Moses on account of his lovely disposition. The former was an ideal priest beloved for his kindly ways, while Moses was a stern disciplinarian though loving and kind at heart. Still, the people loved Aaron, who went about as a peace-maker, reconciling man and wife when he saw them estranged, or a man with his neighbour when they had fallen out, spreading broadcast love and peace and introducing harmony wherever there was discord. From tent to tent he went carrying into its inmates that Love and Peace which brought the people nearer and nearer to God. The historian or biographer of the future when he comes to write the life of our late beloved King will find how faithful a disciple he was of Aaron the high priest. His loving and amiable disposition and above all his unflinching love for peace have endeared him to one and all. The history of the present day amply testifies his loving and peaceful ways, which made him beloved not only by his own subjects but by the people of the world. From Court to Court he has moved, carrying with him the Message of Peace; and thus the peace of the world has been better established by our late King, who has diffused his geniality to all souls wherever he went and to whomsoever he met, however humble his station in life; and when such a good and Peace-loving King passes away it is the world that mourns his loss.

Verily, our Masters have said that, "Whoever maketh peace in his own house to him is as much merit as if he had made peace in Israel."—Abot R. Nathan xxxviii. 6.—and this has been amply exemplified by our late King, who has been a devoted son to noble parents, a loving husband to an adorable wife, and a fond father to his children. He has performed those commands enjoined upon us, such as the honouring of parents, acts of charity, hospitality to strangers, making peace between a man and his fellow, as it is written in the Mishnah, "Whereof the man who performeth them enjoyeth the fruits in this world and the principal stock remaineth for the future one," and he has therefore rigidly earned in this world the glorious title, the Prince of Peace-makers. May the remembrance of his good deeds be before his Creator, so that He grant to him the inheritance of the treasures of His Maker, as it is written, "For my covenant was with him the life and the peace, and may his soul rest in the bond of life." But, dear fellow congregants, in our grief for the dead we must not forget the living. We must not forget that august lady who has been his companion and consort for close upon half a century, and who is now plunged in the deepest of sorrow by the loss of one so dear to her. It is an irreparable loss, a loss which none can gauge but herself, but let us pray to the Almighty to help her to bear such a heavy loss with calmness and serenity. May she live long to enjoy the fruits of her labour in seeing her son the King and his Royal Consort carrying out their duties to their people and earn their love in the same manner as his late revered and noble father. Let us pray to God in His infinite mercy to send her His comfort and the sweet hope of an everlasting reunion with her beloved husband in the Kingdom of God, where there can be no separation but an eternal joy and eternal life. Let us pray also that God sends His comforts to the children he left behind, to his Royal brother and Royal sister in whom they found a devoted father and a loving brother. We have now a worthy son on whose shoulders the mantle of Kingship has fallen and on whom the responsibility of a high duty has devolved. As a prince we have known of his devotedness to his parents and to his various duties, and now as our Sovereign and King we welcome him heartily and loyally, for we are assured of his love to his people and subjects, and we are equally assured that the seed that has been sown by such noble parents will of a surety bear excellent fruit. "And blessed is the son who has studied with his father, and blessed is the father who has instructed his son." As the Psalmist says: "Instead of thy fathers shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth." (Psalms xlv. verse 25). God bless King George and Queen Mary, their Royal children, the Queen Mother and the Royal Family.—Amen.

The special prayer was as under:—
Lord of the Universe, Who holdest in Thine hands the thread of the life of all creatures; Thou hast made the heavens, the heavens of heavens with all their host, the earth and all things thereon, the sea and all that is therein. Almighty God, Thou hast formed man in justice and Thou hast given him life in justice and Thou hast sustained him in justice. It is Thy will that Thou hast taken him away from us our Sovereign, King Edward VII., and therefore who can say unto Thee, "What dost Thou or what workest Thou?" For Thy works are perfect and all Thy ways are in judgment. The Rock, his work is perfect; a God of truth in whom there is no iniquity; just and righteous art Thou, and Thy will be done.

Omnipotent King, what then shall we say before Thee, Oh, Thou Who dwellest on High or who can be compared to Thee, Who art the King Who killest and restoreth to life? It is decreed by Thee that none can be delivered from death except the soul which returneth unto Thee, which is to abide under Thy shadow and dwell under Thy shelter.

Merciful Father, we are but as clay and thou art our Potter, and we all are the work of Thy hand. We humbly beseech Thee in the abundance of Thy Mercy to cause his soul to be bound up in the bond of life and his rest to be glorious. May the Lord be his inheritance and grant him peace! May his good deeds go before Thee, and Thy Glory be his reward.

O Lord, comfort the mourners and those who share in this mourning. Send them Thy comfort and cause them to rejoice in their grief, as it is said, "As one whom his mother comforted so I will comfort you." O Lord our God, send Thy comfort to the widowed Queen Mother, to our Sovereign, King George V., and his Consort, and to the Royal Family. May this be Thy will.—Amen.

Our Father in Heaven, hearken unto the prayers of Thy children, who beseech Thee to vouchsafe unto our King George V. and Queen Mary and their children and to the Royal Family Thy gracious blessing. Grant our King Thy support and strength and a long life to enjoy his inheritance in the fulness of Thy peace and blessing.—Amen.

"He will destroy death for ever, and the Lord God will wipe away the tear from off all faces; and the reproach of the people will be removed from off the whole Earth; for the Lord hath spoken. Thy dead shall live again, the deceased of my people shall rise up."

"Awake and sing ye that dwell in the dust; for Thy dew is as the dew of the morn; and the Earth shall cast forth the dead."

"Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall Thy moon wane; for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light; and the days of Thy mourning shall be ended."

The service closed with a prayer for the King and Royal Family.

THE KING'S STATUE.

The statue of the late King Edward was a great centre of interest yesterday. Wreaths, expressive of sympathy and regret, began to arrive at an early hour, and by noon the base was covered with many beautiful and artistic floral tributes of respect. Numerous residents visited the statue, and throughout the day there was a continuous stream of Chinese and foreigners who came, not only to gaze at the linaments of the dead King, but the beautiful wreaths which were placed there to his memory. His Excellency Sir Henry May accompanied by members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, repaired to the statue after the service in the Cathedral and received from the hands of the French Consul the beautiful and touching tribute sent from the French Naval Division of the Far East. His Excellency's wreath was placed at the feet of the statue and on the crown of the pedestal, while the others were placed around and at the base of the pedestal. Perhaps the most noteworthy were the large heart-shaped wreath by Mr. Leung Shui Kong and the artistic offering from the local representatives of the Geographical Society of Lisbon, of which the late King was a member. Its distinguishing feature was the arms and motto of the society, "The Officer Commanding and the officers of the Garrison sent a large double circle of flowers, while the Rear Admiral and officers of the Navy contributed beautiful wreaths, one in the form of a cross and another in the form of an anchor. The list is as under:—

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government.
Hongkong Club.
Jockey Club.
Masonic Lodges (District Grand Lodge and daughter lodges).
Club Germania.
Optum Farmer.
Geographical Society of Lisbon.
Bibliothèque Portugaise de Hongkong.
Boys of Queen's College.
Tory Kien Kaishia.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Chinese Club.
Osaka Shinsen Kaisha.
Club Lusitano.
Kowloon Cricket Club.
Lusitanian Recreation Club.
Mitsui Bussan Goishi Kaisha.
Mr. Leung Shui Kong.
Chinese Justices of the Peace.
"China Mail."
Messrs. Shaw, Watson & Co.
Members of the Po Leung Kuk.
Members of the District Watchmen's Committee.
Japanese Community of Hongkong.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chinese flower stands in Wyndham Street.
Jewish Community.
Admiral and Officers of the French Navy.
Division in the Far East.
Parsee Community.
Officer Commanding and Officers of the Garrison in Hongkong.
Yokohama Specie Bank.
Hongkong Telegraph.
T. Takamichi.
Sir Hormusjee N. Mody.
H. Oishi.
South China Morning Post.
H.M. Dockyard Employees.
Rear-Admiral, officers and men of H.M. ships at Hongkong.
Rear-Admiral, superintendent, and the principal officers of H.M. Dockyard.
Netherlands community.
Headmaster and staff of Queen's College.
Cheong Kee.
L. A. Mackinnon.
Italian Convent.
N. Yamada.

MASONIC SYMPATHY.

The Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry of South China assembled at the Masonic Hall last evening, when a vote of condolence was passed to Queen Alexandra and the Royal Family, and the Masons proclaimed their allegiance to King George V.

THE SCIENCE OF LOVE-MAKING.

UNCONVENTIONAL WOODS IN AMERICA.

A French epigrammatist once wrote that love-making was the most involved of sciences, because new theorems added to it daily demonstrated that nothing proved anything and that everything proved nothing. The science of wooing has always been the queerest study of mankind, and courtship has always been the most interesting subject of consideration in the curriculum of life. "Woods," said Verbal, "are as diverse in their ways as the four winds of Heaven—and as efficacious." That wooing is not less peculiar in its phases to-day than it has been in the more romantic past is, says Mr. G. Jean Nathan, writing in the New York Tribune, made evident by instances revealed constantly in the daily Press. If we may believe the cases constantly coming to light, we may be certain indeed that curious ways of courting are anything but a lost art in the United States.

Several months ago the Improvement Association of Edgewater Park, New Jersey, bitterly complained against the whistle shrieks of passing locomotives. It was figured out that at least eight hundred toots a day were the total for regular trains that passed through the town. Men stationed near the tracks by the association discovered that one train that passed three times a day was the principal offender. The attention of the waters was first attracted to this train when, in a shocking speed, it appeared on the east end of the town, the locomotive whistle indulged in a wild and variable programme of shrieks that seemed to have no particular railroad significance.

Subsequent investigation brought to light the interesting fact that the engineer's sweetheart lived in the house near the tracks and that some such love signal schedule as this had been arranged between the girl and her wooer. Two short blasts, "I am coming"; three short blasts, "I am here"; two long blasts, "I love you." When the young woman appeared on the porch and waved to her lover, the latter would answer with a series of whistle toots which would have put a circus calliope to shame. Although the association succeeded in putting an end to the noise, it had to thank Cupid as much as themselves for, when the girl and the engineer shared the calamity that was about to fall upon them, they got married.

Not long ago there was printed in the newspapers a story of the way in which a Nashville girl had won the hand of her sweetheart. Although it was evident to the wooer that the young woman did not regard him entirely without favour, he found it extremely difficult to get her to listen to his plea. The stenographer refused to lunch, sup, or go to the theatre with her admirer.

Finding every avenue of approach blocked, the determined courtier, who possessed some literary facility, wrote a short love story in which the girl and he were the leading figures. This story he sent to the stenographer every morning for a month, and ordered her to type it for him. She dared not refuse to do so, for her employer commanded, and, realizing through the story that he would never give up until she married him, she finally acquiesced.

Analogous to the persistency of this wooer was that of a man in San Francisco who won a Pasadena bride through the conveniently relentless United States postal service. Every day for eight months he sent the girl he loved a postal card with a single capital letter written thereon. At the end of each eight days the series of cards spelled, "I love you."

A prize for unconventionality in courting should certainly be awarded to the Baltimore street car conductor who wooed and won a housemaid who worked in one of the residences along the line on which he was assigned to duty. The maid knew the approximate times when her lover's car would pass the house and jangled her household tasks in such a manner that she would be at one of the front windows at the right time.

Every time the car neared the house, the conductor would signal the friendly motorman to stop, although the stop was in the middle of the block. After he had thrown a kiss to the maid and had received one in return, he would ring the bell and the car would proceed. When, however, the conductor was transferred to night duty, a new problem presented itself. This he finally managed to solve with a lantern, which he waved to the maid on the two trips before he supposed to represent a kiss.

FASTING AS A CURE.

Mr. Charles Spencer, the Westerner artist, who has completed a forty days' fast, has evolved some interesting theories as the result of his prolonged abstinence from food.

"My first conclusion," he states, "is that my fast has undoubtedly benefited me physically; secondly, the mind and intellect become unusually alert during a period of abstinence; thirdly, my fast has taught me that I can do without food for a long time. I have also proved to my satisfaction that food is not necessary as a stimulant for mental or physical energy, but is needed simply to repair waste tissue."

"During a period of fasting the food poisons which have accumulated in the body, as well as the poisons of any disease which may attack the system, are thrown off. For this reason I am convinced that fasting is going to be the basis of most of the cures for cancer, for diabetes, for rheumatism, and also for such diseases as cancer and cancer."

Apparently in vigorous health, except for the marked thinness of the face, Mr. Spencer, who has fasted for 40 days, except for a few days at the middle of his long fast, had no experience of any marked physical weakness.

"On Thursday night," Mr. Spencer added, "I felt my first natural appetite for many days, so I agreed with Hereward Carrington's maxim that the fast should be ended when natural hunger returns. I had a little milk and uncooked bread, made of cereals and nuts, and some fruit juices. From now on I shall gradually increase my diet, keeping to fruits and uncooked vegetables, cereals and nuts, and eschewing all flesh foods."

Mrs. Spencer, the artist's wife, is enthusiastic over the results of her husband's "cure." "Even towards the end of his long fast," she stated yesterday, "Mr. Spencer regularly every day stood at his painting from two till five. I think that some of his best work has been done during the last month. For years we have considered that fast food becomes deteriorated by cooking, therefore to get the same results we must eat a greater amount of cooked than uncooked food. This extra amount, which is not required to repair waste tissues, turns into poisons which accumulate in the body, leading to various diseases."

WRIGHT AND GREIG'S "PREMIER" SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you get at home in Scotland.—Adv.

THE FLIGHT OF THE DALAI LAMA.

NARRATIVE OF A CHINESE SOLDIER.

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES WRITES FROM CALCUTTA, ON MARCH 31st.

I have had the unique opportunity of meeting here a Chinese soldier who accompanied the Dalai Lama from Si-ngan-fu to Lhasa as one of a small escort furnished to his Holiness by the Chinese Governor of Shensi, and then followed him in his flight to India, having out of his queue and passed himself off as a Chinese Mahomedan. In some of the most picturesque parts of his narrative, which was taken down from his own lips by a friend of mine, I have preserved as far as possible the original Chinese phraseology and idioms. The soldier—a mercenary of 19—is a simple Chinese bumpkin, with a bright face and a cheery manner, who tells his story in a straightforward and matter-of-fact way, and does not probably at all realize the importance of the events in which he played his small part. The story bears the impress of veracity, and is moreover entirely in accordance with all the facts hitherto known.

His name is Yen-shen Jung, and he is a native of Si-ngan-fu, where he was serving as a soldier when the Dalai Lama passed through on his way to Tibet from Peking. The Dalai Lama, who was apparently already in some straits, asked the Governor of Shensi to give him a few Chinese soldiers to accompany him on the journey. The Governor Jung was one of the three who were told off to join the Tibetan party. When they finally reached Lhasa, the Dalai Lama was received outside the city by a large body of Tibetan dignitaries and monks, who were all drawn up on one side of the road, whilst on the other side were drawn up the Chinese officials and soldiers. The Dalai Lama exchanged friendly greetings with the former, but the Chinese he passed not seeing them, with his eyes looking another way and his head very high, and the Chinese said nothing, but their hearts were black with anger. Three days the Dalai Lama remained in a temple called, the boy thought, Chang-po, and there were great rejoicings amongst all the Tibetans. On the fourth day he went up to Potala and took up his residence in his palace on the hill.

THE ESCAPE FROM LHASA.

About what happened after my informant had little to tell until one night quite late the army of China approached Lhasa, heading the battle drums and making much noise to show the great power of the army, as is the rule with the army of China, and also burning big fires and a great multitude of lights, so that the whole place was lighted up as in daylight. Thereupon the Dalai Lama was in a great fright and came out from his sleeping room and saw the brightness of the lights as of daylight. That time he had no power of thought or will, nor could he think of anything but to get on his feet and to take heart and dare to fight with the army of China, and of the Tibetan officers and great dignitaries who one ventured to go outside for fear of having to fight with the Chinese soldiers. The Dalai Lama had no thought or power but to fly to some other place, and he bade his Ministers collect about 200 horsemen and make ready in haste, so that he should fly in that night of the coming of the army of China. And this was done as he had ordered, and the Dalai Lama fled and his Ministers.

Now the army of China had arrived with great speed and grown weak from fatigue on the road. For if not they did not move on that same midnight to the palace and catch the Dalai Lama? Next morning the Ambans and military officers of the army of China went up to occupy the palace, but when they arrived every thing was quiet, no one body being at home inside, and the officers of the army of China were only made to look foolish, one face looking at another and nothing to be said or done. Presently, however, after they had thought a little, they ordered one young officer to take 40 horsemen and pursue the Dalai Lama, and they went out and pursued him for about half a day till they came to a river where the water was very deep, and there was no boat on the river, because the boatmen were all Tibetans and they had taken the Dalai Lama and his people to the other shore and there remained.

A CHINESE BOSE.

Seeing how small was the Chinese party, the foolish Dalai Lama, with his 200 horsemen on the other shore, thought to himself, "Now will I fight a cheap fight and take these Chinese soldiers," and he ordered his 200 men to open fire, and behold all the 40 Chinese horsemen fell down from their horses' backs and the foolish Dalai Lama again thought to himself, "Now have I won a great victory, and these foolish Chinese soldiers they are all dead, and I will take all their guns and all their other things." But the Chinese soldiers were not dead, and they had fallen from their horses' backs only pretending, and by the cunning orders of their commanding officer, when the Tibetan soldiers had come back across the river in their boats and were putting their feet on the land, the Chinese soldiers jumped up quite alive and opened fire, and they killed many of these foolish Tibetans, and only a few were able to climb into their boats again, and most of these also were killed whilst they were crossing the river again. And the Dalai Lama was like the foolish man who was not content with having caught a bird wants to take the nest also, and in trying to take the nest lost the bird again. For the Dalai Lama had happily escaped from Lhasa with 200 horsemen and much treasure, and because he was not contented with so much good fortune, now he had barely anything left at all, and he had to ride away with only a few horses, just enough for himself and his Ministers, and all his boxes he had to leave behind, and there was one box with State papers and much gold, and that box also was left for the Chinese to take. Perhaps this also was good fortune for the Dalai Lama. For when the Chinese soldiers had crossed the river in the boats they had taken during the fight, they found the boxes, and what time they had finished quarrelling over the gold they forgot to pursue the Dalai Lama; and again he, with great good fortune, made good his escape. And so he came to Gyantse, where there was a Customs office of China and two Chinese officers. Now these Chinese officers marvelled greatly when they saw the Dalai Lama coming in this fashion, but they went forth and greeted him with the usual smooth face, for no news had come to them from the Ambans that they should detain him, nor any State paper as to how matters really stood. And again, at Phari-jong the Dalai Lama got safely through and so to Chathrung-Kampo, and then about six miles further in the Chumbi to another place where there is another Customs office of China, with a Chinese general and some soldiers. There, also, the Chinese general had no news and let the Dalai Lama go forth in peace.

THE LAST PURSUIT.

But when a large party of Chinese cavalry arrived in that place just afterwards, the officer in command said to that general: "Why did you not stop the flying Dalai Lama according as the Ambans have ordered?" And the general replied: "No State paper with such orders has reached me, and why should I have stopped

SKIN PURITY



Is Best Promoted by CUTICURA Soap and Ointment

The constant use of Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment, not only preserves, purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants, children and adults, but tends to prevent clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, inflammation, irritation, redness and roughness, and other unsightly and annoying conditions.

Depot: London, 27, Chatterhouse St., Part 10, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

him? But, you, instead of stopping, why do you not now quickly pursue him, for surely he is not yet more than four to five miles away? So they went off and pursued him, and very near did they come to catch him, but only their eyes caught him just as he reached the Chumbi and entered an English station, and then they could not catch him any more. For the Dalai Lama had both feet securely in English territory, and the English officers guarded him and sent him on to Darjeeling. But the pursuing officer, I have heard, said, when he returned looking very foolish to Lhasa, the Ambans sent for him and was exceedingly angry. "Why did you let that Dalai Lama escape?" the Ambans asked. "And what things did he give you?" How much money did you have from him?" And what happened to that unlucky pursuing officer I cannot say, but the Dalai Lama himself was then safe in India.

DEPRESSION IN THE SHIPPING TRADE.

Mr. Kato, vice-president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, makes the following observations on the depression in the shipping trade:—
"It is freely remarked nowadays that the shipping world has at last emerged from the depression, but, speaking on the basis of the business results of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the reverse is the case. Seeing that the marine transport business in the Pacific Ocean and the American coastwise traffic are still showing signs of improvement in the wake of the financial revival in Europe and America, and that over 200 ships which have been lying unemployed in Germany for some time, I have all cleared from their moorings, some people regard this as a sure index of the revival of the sea transport industry in the world. But this state of affairs is confined to Europe alone. Coming to Japan, it is true that passengers and shipments have increased in some measure on account of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, but this is nothing but a temporary phenomenon. Ships on the European and American lines have fairly good shipments outward, but they are almost empty of freight on their return trip. The Chinese service is showing some vitality, due to an increase in the transport of cotton cloth, matches, sugar, etc., and this is causing a partial revival of the shipping industry in this direction. It is a serious mistake on the part of the people, however, to pass hasty judgment upon the condition of shipping circles from the mere fact that ships are put on special service by them. Until industrial circles in general recover from their stagnation and the corresponding power of the nation increases, with a corresponding increase in the import business, the sea transport business will never revive in the full sense of the term. However loudly the revival of the transport business is talked of among the public, the figures in the business results of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are more than sufficient to deny the alleged revival in the industry."

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 20th at 10.25 a.m.—The depression lying near the Bonins yesterday has moved away Eastwards.
The other depression is moving into the Pacific to the East of Hokkaido.
Pressure has increased considerably to moderately over Japan, the Bonins, the Loochoos and the coast of China. It remains high over N. China.
Fresh N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern shores of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.10 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, some rain.
Formosa Channel... Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos... Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Loochoos and Hainan... Same as No. 1.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P. O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

Telegraphic Address: Press Codes: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

THE VIENNA CAFE CO., LTD.

A going Concern, the Lease, Goodwill, Wines and Spirits and other Stock, Bakery and Confectionery Plant, Book Debts Furniture and Fixtures, Beer Engines and Electrical Fittings of the above Cafe.

Offers to be made in writing on or before Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, to the undersigned from whom further particulars may be obtained.

A. R. LOWE, C.A.,
Liquidator,
St. George's Building,
Hongkong, 21st May, 1910. [645]

FOR SALE.

STEAM Launches, Steel Lighters, Wooden Lighters, Steam Hoists, Lido-wood Steam Tugs, Drivers, Pump and Dress, Hand Grabs, Captain, Hand Winches, Drilling Pulley, Bolts and Nuts, Hook Bolts, Clutch Bolts, Barrel Bolts, Galvanized Spikes, Pile Shoes, Chain Hoists, Iron and Brass Screws, Differdange Piles, Rolled Steel Joists, Steel Channels, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Roofing Washers, Angle Iron, Cast Iron Columns (suitable for building construction) White-washing Machine, Canvas Sewing Machine, Patent Fire Lamp, "Welding" Light, "Kerosene" Lamp, Acetylene Lamp, Hand Pump, Theodolite and Leveling Staff, Torpedo Duplinter, Complanometer, Telescope (on tripod), Office Desks and Cupboards.

Apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 4th May, 1910. [595]

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
PRICE - - - - \$3.
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE
LOTS 31 and 35, at PRAYA EAST.
Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD
IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR
PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT
No. 285
EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—
G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,
Engineers, &c.,
PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [84-168]

THE SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.
17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MANUFACTURERS of the best quality of
Hand-made Drawn Chinese Linen and
Grass Cloth. All kinds of Silk of best quality,
Canton Embroidery and Chinese Laces from
the latest French Patterns.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1909. [1432]

THE
DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

CHOICE AUSTRALIAN

BEEF.
LAMB.
MUTTON.
RABBITS
AND
HARES.

[42]

GRACA & CO.,
27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND
PICTORIAL POST CARDS.
JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE
STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910,
Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage
Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post
Cards, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys,
Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c.
Inspection Invited. [475]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants.
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig
Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General
Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 & 37,
Hing Loong Street, (2nd St., west of Central
Market). Telephone No. 515. [495]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS. July to December,
1909. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1910.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the
above Company will be held at the Registered
Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Vœux Road Central, on SATURDAY,
the 28th day of May, 1910, at Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts for the
year ending 30th April, 1910.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 25th inst., to 2nd June
next, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1910. [655]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 2142
for Ten Shares Numbered 42395 to 42399
and No. 2161 for Five Shares Numbered 42399
to 42399 standing in the Register in the name
of JOSEPH MANUEL MUA of HONGKONG having
been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that unless the said Certificates be produced at
the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road
Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the
22nd day of May, 1910, NEW CERTIFICATES
for the said Shares will be issued and the old
Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company
as Null and Void.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910. [558]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE (Pink) No. 272 for
the Balance of Intrinsic Value on the
31st December, 1908, between One Share of the
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
and Ten Shares of the CHINA TRADING
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Registered in the
name of JOSEPH WILLIAM GASH, having
been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be
produced to the Society on or before the 15th
August, 1910, a NEW CERTIFICATE in
respect thereof will be issued, and the old
Certificate thereafter be held by the Society as
Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES WHITTALL,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1910. [630]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the CONCERNED),
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
the 21st May, 1910, at 11 a.m., at the China
Navigation Company, Ltd., Godown,
PRAYA, West End, HONGKONG.
About 24,000 LOOSE GUNNY BAGS,
AND
At Tung Yick Godowns (next block)—
60 Bales GUNNY BAGS.
All More or Less Damaged by Salt Water,
ex a.s. "KWEIYANG."
Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1910. [653]

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
from THE OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR
to Sell by Public Auction,
For Account of the ESTATE of the LATE
MR. THOMAS ISAAC ROSE,
On FRIDAY,
the 27th MAY, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at
"GOOLISTAN," Conduit Road,
THE WHOLE of his
VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Including—CHIPPENDALE SOFA and
CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS
with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD
DINING TABLE and CHAIRS,
MOROCCO-COVERED EASY CHAIRS,
Double BRASS BEDSTEPS with WHITE
and HAIR MATTRESSES, DRESSING
TABLES with BEVELLED GLASS,
TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with
BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTLES,
WASHSTANDS, CANTON CARVED
BLACKWOOD BOOKCASE, CURIO
STANDS, MARBLE-TOP BLACK
WOOD FLOWER STANDS, EN-
GRAVINGS, a quantity of JAPANESE
and CHINESE CURIOS, AXMINSTER
CARPETS, GLASS, CROCKERY and
E.P. WARE, LACQUERED TEA POTS
SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS,
ELECTRIC FANS and ELECTRIC
LAMP, &c., &c.

Also
One COTTAGE PIANO by Haake, Hannover,
AND
A Large Quantity of PLANTS in POTS.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1910. [654]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF
ABSORGING INTEREST
By CHAS. F. HALCOMBE
(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs
Service, Author of "The Mystic
Flowery Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 451
Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of
historical interest showing the disposition of
the Forces at the battle of Kwa-lien, is dedicated
to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A.
RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs
and Superstitions, combined with the insight it
gives into political conditions in China, makes
"CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent
volume for presentation to friends at home.
Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese
Emblem in Gold.

PRICE - - - - \$3.50
To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH
Ltd., Messrs. BARNES & Co., or from the
Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS" Office.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Government Notification
No. 138 of 13th inst. and Ordinances No. 6
of 1875 and No. 14 of 1903, the EXCHANGE
BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transac-
tion of PUBLIC BUSINESS on TUES-
DAY, 24th May, respectively.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1910. [652]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Government Notification
No. 138 of 13th inst. and Ordinances
No. 6 of 1875 and No. 14 of 1903, all FIRE
INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED
for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS
on TUESDAY, the 24th May, respectively.
By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1910. [658]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Government Notification
No. 138 of 13th inst. and Ordinances
No. 6 of 1875 and No. 14 of 1903, all
MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be
CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC
BUSINESS on TUESDAY, the 24th May,
respectively.
By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1910. [659]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED our
Offices to 5, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
CHATER ROAD, hitherto occupied by the
National Bank of China.

E. S. KADOORIE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1910. [658]

"SOLIGNUM."

A perfect preservative stain for Wood,
Stone and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot,
the ravages of insects and vermin (especially the
white ant) and the action of the weather.

"SOLIGNUM" REALLY DOES WHAT
IS CLAIMED FOR IT, as may be seen from the
testimonials of the Governments of India,
the Sudan, etc.

In Drums and Barrels of Various Colours.
Prospectus and all further information from
SIEMSEN & Co.,
(Machinery Dept.), Hongkong,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1909. [1494]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Bekanntmachungen des
Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Can-
ton werden während des Jahres 1910 im
ÖSTERREICHISCHEN LLOYD der CANTON WEEKLY
NEWS und nach Bedarf auch in der HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.
KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES
KONSULAT.
Canton, den 15. Dezember, 1909. [1544]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntmachung aus dem diesseitigen
Handelsregister, sowie andere gesetzlich
vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im
Jahre 1910 durch den
"ÖSTERREICHISCHEN LLOYD"
und die
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES
KONSULAT.
Swatow, den 16. Dezember 1909. [1537]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des
Konsulats Pakhoi-Hoihow werden im
Jahre 1910 durch den
"ÖSTERREICHISCHEN LLOYD"
und die
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES
KONSULAT.
Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK."
A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used.

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.
Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 964 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344 "

DOCK No. 1.
Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 64 "

DOCK No. 2.
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 350 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING
and REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES
and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is
always kept on hand.
The COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.,
specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
for service.

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 4, BARROW TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1910. [563]

TO LET.

HOUSE in Wong Nei Chung Road.
Apply to—
GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly occupied
by M.B.E.

OFFICES in Clifton Gardens.
"DARTMOOR," No. 13, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in HIPON TERRACE.
OFFICES in No. 2, Connaught Road,
3rd Floor.

NO. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
1st Floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE
BUILDINGS.

SEMI EUROPEAN FLATS, PRAYA EAST,
corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop
at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining
the new Seaman's Institute, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.
Apply to—
HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [325]

TO LET.

NO. 49, POTTINGER STREET.
Apply to—
ARABATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910. [555]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vœux Road,
recently vacated by Institution of
Engineers and Shipbuilders.
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.
One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.
Apply to—
DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, PRAYA, Kennedy Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [90]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Vœux Road, Central.
Apply to—
Messrs. PERCY SMITH & SETH,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1910. [440]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.
OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in
occupation of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATHEWSON & Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [89]

TO LET.

NOS. 19, 23 and 25, SHELLEY STREET,
new 5-Roomed Houses.
No. 2, CONDUIT ROAD, 5-Roomed Houses,
from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.
GODOWN D. in DUNDRELL STREET.
ONE SMALL GODOWN, in DUNDRELL
STREET.

A 7-ROOMED HOUSE in MacDONNELL
Road, (Hongkong), with Garden, from 1st July
or earlier.

No. 71, WYNDHAM STREET.
ROOMS, in Nos. 15 and 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
From 1st May, 1910, No. 4, ICE HOUSE
STREET, now in occupation of the Nippon
Club.

No. 3, DES VŒUX VILLAS, PRAYA.
Newly done up.
Nos. 19 and 23, BELILIOS TERRACE,
newly painted and colourwashed, cheap rental.

No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 1 Room on
1st Floor, suitable for Office.

PREMIERES at SHAMSHAN, CANTON, lately in
occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

FOR SALE.—TOR CHENG, at Peak, com-
manding a Magnificent View of the Harbour
and Adjacent Islands.
Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1910. [91]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [88]

TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS,
Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate
Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yau Ma Tei,
Area 85,220 square feet with 255 feet Sea
Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of
Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [474]

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS,
Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
ARABATON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vœux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [363]

TO LET.

"HARPERVILLE" GARDEN ROAD.
LARGE HOUSE, with Tennis
Court and detached Servants' Quarters. Electric
Light.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH & SETH,
5, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1910. [596]

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MEROBAN-
TILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1909,
£19,121,310.

I. Authorised Capital... £25,000,000
Subscribed Capital... £3,275,000
Paid-up Capital... £1,212,500 0 0

II. Fire Funds... £3,204,753 7 10
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [908]

DAVID CORSAE & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO
Sole Agents.
[1535]

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.
CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$3,250,000.
RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000.
HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description
of Banking and Exchange business, receives
money, Current Account at the Rate of
2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 4 " " "
For 3 " 3 " " "

On Fixed Deposits:
For 12 months... 4 per cent.
For 6 " ... 3½ per cent.
For 3 " ... 3 per cent.
EVALD OSMISTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1910. [21]

THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.
CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... 16,250,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Tokyo, London, Osaka,
Nagasaki, San Francisco, Lyons,
New York, Shanghai, Honolulu,
Bombay, Tientsin, Hankow,
Yokohama, Dairen, Peking,
Amoy, Lioyang, Port Arthur,
Tientsin, Chungking, Mukden,
Kobe.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION. Rates may be obtained on applica-
tion. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2½
per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [19]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE
HANDELSBANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCE BANK).
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,0

The Eddystone Lighthouse Keeper



Nervous Depression, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Cramps—

Because he has benefited so tremendously by taking Phosferine, Mr. Francis Warder, head keeper of the Eddystone Lighthouse, now realises that until he took "the Greatest of all Tonics," the best time of life was slipping away from him. Disorders came so gradually that he was resigned to consider it natural to be getting a bit stiff, not sleeping soundly, or eating so heartily, and some one not able to enjoy things.

The overpowering depression which Phosferine dispelled, had been slowly accumulating during the 33 years of Mr. Warder's vigilant custody of lighthouses, when the long, lonely spells of duty, the unvarying monotony, the nervous strain of his responsibility, dulled and tired his very senses.

The lost vigour is now regained, and Mr. Warder declares he is as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine, as he was ten years back.

Completely and Easily Cured.

Mr. Francis William Warder, principal keeper, Eddystone Lighthouse, writes:—"I have read what John Haylett, the Caister lifeboat coxswain, thinks of Phosferine, and I feel you would be glad to know what a lot of real good your famous tonic has done in my case. My occupation is monotonous and lonely, and, in rough weather, having to be always on the watch, I suffered a great deal from loss of sleep, and, even when tired out, could get no real rest owing to stiffness and rheumatic cramps. After trying to stave this off for some time and only getting worse, I got some Phosferine and felt relief from the first dose. I can tell you it is just a marvel how well and fine I feel now, all the rheumatism and neuralgia has gone, and I have a grand hearty appetite, steady nerves, and sleep well. Why to tell the truth, I feel as active, hardy, and lively since taking Phosferine as I was ten years or so back, and it's wonderful, it is indeed, how Phosferine holds a man together."—June 7, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
Indigestion
SleeplessnessNeuralgia
Maternity Weakness
Premature Decay
Mental ExhaustionLazitude
Rheumatism
Painfulness
Brain-FogBackache
Rheumatism
Headache
Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.



The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of GreeceThe Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the Grand Duchess of HesseAnd the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.
Sole Importers: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 7/6, 3/6 and 1/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/6 size contains nearly four times the 1/12 size.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.



SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A FLOATING ELECTRIC REPAIR SHOP.

The success of welding by electric arc has led to the formation of three welding companies in different parts of Sweden, and one at Gottenburg has placed its plant on an old barge that can be towed alongside any steamer needing repairs. The outfit, as described by A. Scott Younger, includes a small marine boiler, with a De Laval turbine, working two direct-current dynamos. Dupliant cables can reach on board the steamer and to the inside of the boiler if necessary, and make it practicable to do repairs in two places at once. One end of the barge has a workshop, with anvil and vice-benches and a full equipment for small repairs. The anvil block is a steel slab 10½ inches wide by 2½ deep supported on two wooden trestles and the negative from the dynamo is clamped to it, the positive being the holder—with insulated handle—held in the operator's left hand. The current passes through the jaws holding the specially prepared rod—3/16 inch in diameter—used for welding. The pieces to be welded, with chamfered edges, are secured in position on the anvil block, the rod is touched to the point to be welded and slightly withdrawn, and the electric arc thus formed quickly melts the end of the rod, causing a drop from it to adhere to the work. This is hammered and the process repeated. A great variety of work can be done, and in butt-welding a practical rate for 3/8 inch plates is about 10 feet an hour.

ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS IN MANUFACTURING.

A curious German use of mercury-vapour lamps is to supply ultra-violet rays for making sulphuric acid. Sulphurous acid gas mixed with air is introduced into a lead-lined tower sprayed with fine jets of water, and the ultra-violet radiation in the tower entirely converts sulphurous into sulphuric acid. The acid solution is made stronger by using it instead of water to spray successive towers.

MINUTENESS OF METEORS.

Shooting stars have been estimated by W. H. Pickering to vary, if of the third magnitude, from 6 or 7 inches in diameter to a mere grain. From stellar measurements, C. Fabry has calculated that such a meteor 100 miles away would be an inch in diameter and weigh about 5 grains.

THE OLD ALCHEMY AND THE NEW.

The ancient alchemists sought to transmute inferior metals into valuable ones, but Sir William Ramsay's transmutation theory supposes that heavy elements are degraded into lighter ones by a breaking up of their atoms. In his early experiments, the exposure of chemically pure sulphate of copper to radium emanation yielded a product that showed the spectrum of lithium. His conclusion that the heavy copper was degraded into lighter lithium has been questioned by several chemists who have

repeated the experiments, including Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium. The idea of atomic degradation seems to have taken strong hold of Sir William, however, and his latest work has led both himself and his assistant to believe that the elements lithium, titanium, strontium, lead and thorium have been degraded by exposure to the radium emanation into carbon, a lighter element of the same group. Whether this vindicates the degradation theory as fully as is supposed remains to be seen.

NO DISEASE GERMS IN PLANTS.

In the general microbe scare of recent years, danger has been seen in green vegetables, but this fear—like others—has been lately shown to have no real foundation. The supposed discovery of soil microbes in the interior of vegetable stalks led to the conclusion that there is great risk in the use of sewage and even of ordinary manure in market gardening. Investigating further, Remlinger and Nouri have been trying in all possible ways to infect plants with microbes, and have uniformly failed to get colonies of microbes from the inner parts of the infected plants. They regard their evidence as conclusive that germs remain on the surface only of plants, never penetrating into the interior.

AN IMPROVED BATTERY.

The so-called dry battery is an electric cell really containing a liquid or paste whose drying out—as on standing on a shelf—destroys the usefulness of the battery; but a unique new battery cell, called the Anhydrous, is dry until put to use, so that it may be kept in store indefinitely without depreciation. It simply contains the necessary chemicals in a dry state. A little water poured through a special opening puts it in action, and then, beginning perfectly new and fresh, it serves the usual purposes of the "dry" battery.

RAD-IRON DISINFECTANT.

Ironing the outer garments as well as the underclothing has proven to be a valuable method of disinfecting and preventing the spread of disease. Prof. K. Svabla, of the Bohemian University of Prague, found it troublesome to disinfect with formalin vapour the long linen coat he wore on visiting contagious cases, and he made 200 experiments with rad-iron heated to 385 degrees to 594 degrees F. Linen, woollen, and cotton cloths of various textures and every grade of thickness were tested; pure cultures of the bacilli of typhoid, diphtheria, dysentery, etc., being rubbed on them before ironing. One application of the hot iron was found to sterilize all fabrics superficially, and lavins, handkerchiefs, fine napkins, etc., throughout their thickness. Heavier fabrics, like the Russian linen used for his protective gown, needed ironing at least twice on each side to ensure sterilizing the interior. In heavy woollen cloth the ironing did not sufficiently heat the in-



of delicious strengthening Bouillon

A delight for the strong, a godsend for the weak—made from a bit of Lemco. The rich beef goodness of LEMCO has restored thousands of invalids to robust strength.

A user writes:—"I have derived great benefit from Lemco. . . . I had suffered much from anæmia, and am now getting well, thanks to Lemco."—Mauritius.

LEMCO, 4, LITTLE ALBANY, LONDON, E.C.

Lemco
The only reliable Beef Extract

terior, and through sterilization was impracticable. Superficial disinfection proved not so valuable as might be supposed. Infection on such materials as velvet and flannel remained on the surface a long time, and it was concluded that all danger from sputum and pus may be averted by ironing.

STRAW MATCHES.

For the matches made at Sholapur, India, the abundant grass of that region is used instead of wood. The grass is cut into two inch lengths, winnowed and screened into uniform size, and is then dried five minutes in paraffin and dried in a rotating drum. Deposited in horizontal layers by shaking through a horizontal sifter these stems are secured in a frame. They are dipped in a solution of chlorate of potash, sulphate of arsenic bichloride of potash, powdered gypsum and gum arabic. An ingenious device forces some matches forward so as to avoid sticking together. Six pounds of dipping mixture and 2½ pounds of paraffin suffice for 7,000 boxes of 80 each.

METALS IN FILMS.

For producing thin metallic films, Prof. L. Houllevigne, a Frenchman, first deposits the metal on a platinum wire and then heats this in a high vacuum. The volatilized metal forms a film on a plate of glass rotated near the heated wire. Films of gold, platinum, silver, copper, iron, zinc, tin and cadmium have been formed.

GREINA-GREEN STORY.

IRISHMAN'S MARRIAGE.

The story of a Greina Green marriage, during which some remarkable documents were produced, was heard by the Master of the Rolls, Dublin, when counsel applied for payment to the next-of-kin of Catherine Stratford, deceased, of the sum of £659, lying dormant in court. It had been paid into court in 1853 and forgotten until now.

The only matter remaining open was as to the rights of the descendant of John P. Leahy. This gentleman had been married to Anne Stratford, sister of the intestate. Anne died, and then Leahy married Dorcas Stratford, his deceased wife's sister. That marriage took place at Greina Green in 1834, before the passing of Lord Lyndhurst's Act. If it had taken place after the passing of the Act the children of the marriage would not benefit.

Mr. Atkinson, for John Gordon Leahy, who claimed to be the legitimate child of the marriage at Greina Green, produced the original certificate from Greina Green, which bore the Royal arms, and was in the following terms:

Kingdom of Scotland.
County of Dumfries.
Parish of Greina.

These are to certify to all whom these presents shall come, that John P. Leahy, Esq., from the parish of Fyvie, in the Co. of Westmeath, and Dorcas Stratford, from the parish of Fyvie, in the Co. of Westmeath, being now here present, and having declared themselves single persons, were this day married after the manner

of the laws of the Church of England, and agreeably to the laws of Scotland, as witness our hands at Greina Hill, this 19th day of Novr., 1834.

JOHN P. LEAHY.

DORCAS STRATFORD.

Counsel went on to say that he had a manuscript document which gave the whole history of this marriage. The wedding party all became seafarers crossing the Channel. Giving an account of the journey from the point of landing, the document stated:—

When we got settled we called in the landlord to order dinner and enquire the coach fare to Dumfries. Sawyer answered, "Why, sir, you can have boiled mutton and fish, Scotch broth and collops, or ham and chicken, and the coach fare to Dumfries is only eight pounds more, all verger reasonable, yer honour." At this announcement we started. "Buckshead" stared and gaped as if he was going to swallow the Scotchman, or of the Scotchman, was going to swallow him, and Sawyer, seeing he got no answer, walked out and shut the door. When he was gone we held council as to what was to be done. "Rambling Jack" (the bridegroom) pulled out the travelling purse, counted out the "Kitty," and found the big half of the money spent, and only a quarter of the journey performed. Here Buckshead got into the "Blue Devils," and all the company were at a loss what to do. At last it was unanimously resolved that Rambling Jack should write the following letter to Charley.

Dear Charley—I am just landed, old boy, on the business you know, and am entertained by a Scotch piper singing:—

"Welcome all to Scotland,
Brave, Hielan' laddie, Hielan' laddie,
Bonnie lads and lassies, a',
Hielan' laddie, Hielan' laddie."

But I must stop the song, old stick, to inform you that all my cash is seized by these Scotch robbers, and unless you stand by me for £20 to pay the blacksmith I am awestruck—I am, dear old shiver the timber, ever your

RAMBLING JACK.

(Laughter.) Describing the negotiations with the blacksmith, the document went on:—

To-day we set out for Greina Green in a post chaise, and, changing horses at Annan, arrived at Greina Hall Inn about two o'clock. We called up the son of a decent person to inquire about particulars, and here another row was kicked up by "Buckshead" offering only one third of the person's demand for marrying Rambling Jack and Lady Dandy (Dorcas, the bride). Words grew high. The Scotchman was unkind and positive, Buckshead was contentious and obstinate. However, Rambling Jack was resolved to be married at any price and it was settled by him and Ladies Dandy and Dumfries and agreed to by Buckshead that the person should be paid half of his original demand. The ceremony was then performed according to the law of Scotland, lined with the parson, and took our leave.

Counsel submitted that the marriage was valid.

The Master of the Rolls ordered the money to be distributed amongst those whom the chief clerk found to be the next-of-kin.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

IS THE ORIGINAL REMEDY THAT "KILLS THE DANDRUFF GERM."

WITHOUT dandruff the hair must grow luxuriantly, except in chronic baldness, which is incurable. Dandruff is a contagious disease caused by a germ or microbe. To cure dandruff, this germ—a tiny vegetable growth—must be destroyed and kept out of the scalp by Newbro's Herpicide.

A WOMAN TO BE PRETTY.

A woman to be pretty must have pretty hair. Beautiful looks have a subtle charm, for the poet says, "Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnares." The unpoetic and intensively real dandruff microbe makes the hair dull, brittle and lustreless with later dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. Newbro's Herpicide destroys this enemy of beauty and enables the hair to resume its natural lustre and abundance. Almost marvellous results sometimes follow the continued use of Herpicide. Overcomes excessive oiliness and makes the hair light and fluffy. It contains no grease or dye. Stops itching of the scalp almost instantly.

Discriminating ladies who have used Newbro's Herpicide, speak of it in the highest terms, for its almost magical effect upon the scalp, and also for its excellence as a regular hair dressing. It is delightfully fragrant and refreshing.

"I have found Newbro's Herpicide excellent for the hair. The first application stops itching of the scalp and it leaves the hair soft and silky."

(Signed) EDNA D. ALLEN,
Syracuse, N. Y.

AT DRUG STORES—SEND 10c. IN STAMPS TO THE HERPICIDE Co., DEPT. N., DETROIT, MICHIGAN, FOR A SAMPLE.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY AT
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS.

EDNA D. ALLEN.

Trade Marks, and Receipts from Ports; Fort Regulations for China; Harbour Regulations for Japan.

THE CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, although condensed in every possible manner, contains every year more pages.

It was years ago universally pronounced to be the cheapest work of the kind anywhere published, and although very much enlarged and improved in every way, the price in silver is now below the equivalent of 21 5s, at which it was originally published.

It is published at the Office of the *Hongkong Press*, and can be had from, and Advertisements sent through the principal Booksellers in Asia and through:-

LONDON "Hongkong Press" Office
131, Fleet Street, E.C.

LONDON Mr. F. Algar, 11, Oldmoat's Lane

LONDON Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd.
30, Cornhill, E.C.

PREMIUM BONDS

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from 240 to 240,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). (23)

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1884-85, open to all Countries.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Prostration, Stomachicness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Hysterical Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Destructive Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Force.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred ills is immediate and permanent, all the miserable feelings and distressing symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before. "WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Root and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.

No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai. (25)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT



SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

59

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SCURFULA, SCURVY, RHEUMATISM, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS.

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit analyses to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

MR. E. E. Lewis, 48 Bridge Street Row, Chester writes: "Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Is the most reliable and effective of all medicines for curing all skin and blood diseases.

Prepared by J. C. Clarke, M.D., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Is the most reliable and effective of all medicines for curing all skin and blood diseases.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

MATINEE FROCKS.

The instance is in everyone's mouth, and one hears universal praise of Mr. Curzon for his firm stand on the question of large hats. Who has not suffered? Consequently, all have a lively opinion. Many point out that if theatres provided proper cloak-rooms, and charged less than sixpence for the care of the hat, there would be no trouble on the matter. But the case has revealed to what a great extent the public goes to matinees. They are not fashionable, but they are very useful. This is, of course, due to the general use of motor-cars, which enable people to live a little way out, and it is frequently more convenient to go to an afternoon performance than to the evening one.

SUITABLE FROCKS.

The whole question of dress for these occasions needs attention. It is inconvenient to wear velvet for matinees, and kind to redress gentlemen to wear the satin now so fashionable. The young man who works his way out between the acts, and climbs his way back during them, is apt to get stuck to a velvet knee; but he can glide past. The whole gown, too, is unsuitable, because theatres get very hot, and consequently a coat and skirt, with a thin blouse, is the most adaptable form of costume. The blouse should be elaborate, for the auditorium of a theatre is itself more or less of a spectacle, and rows of dark dresses or dingy coloured and severe flannel shirts are very depressing to the eye.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLOUR.

Many a woman does not look her best in evening dress, but is most suited by bright colours. The matinee is her chance. Her blouse can be of the brightest hues, for the light will be artificial throughout, so that she can choose the colour which suits her best at night, and yet she has the advantage of the becoming yoke and collar. And however artistically, pictorially, or essentially one is dressed, in a theatre, very little attention is bestowed on one, for the whole audience is unconsciously influenced by the code they apply to the stage, where they will see a lady going for a walk in a country lane in a Paris gown of white velvet without turning a hair. In fact, they judge people as pictures in a theatre, rather than as people.

SOME PRETTY BLOUSES.

Paisley chiffon is the rage in three capitals; it is also exceedingly pretty. Its blended colours can be bright and yet soft, and it lends itself well to the present mode of decoration, which is to veil something with something else. A curious and pretty theatre blouse in Paisley chiffon in tones of brown, amber, blue, and green, with touches of chocolate, veiled with a single thickness of white chiffon, here and there bordered with black. The great security of this veiling contrasts very prettily with the almost lacelike softness of the dimly-seen chiffon. Ox-eyed silver lace trims the sleeves and forms the yoke, and a little pleated frill of lawn and lace turns back from the base of the throat, laid in front with a bow of silver. Another charming blouse is entirely formed of stripes of black velvet ribbon alternating with heavy tea-coloured Irish crochet in lines of equal breadth—about an inch and a half. Some golden and black embroidery about the shoulder, and in the waist, like points upon the blouse, and above it appears a tiny vest and high collar of gold lace veiled with black tulle.

THE VEILED QUESTION.

But the hat! That is the moot point! From time to time the matter comes to a head, and always someone invents a small toque, which is supposed to obscure the view no more than the ordinary hair-dressing would do. (And that is bad enough.) But anyone who has experienced it will bear out a statement that one tiny button-rose will obscure a third of the stage and a whole group of actors, even when stationary, and few people keep their heads still. Hair is bad enough, but material is worse. No, no, we cannot do it. It is the obvious, sensible, kindly one of removing the hat. The principal objection to this, with the only class of women whose objections are worth considering—the average conservative, sensible woman—is that after a morning shopping one's hair is apt to be unsteady, and certainly the opportunities of straightening it, afforded by the theatre cloak-room are limited.

CURZON CAPS TO THE RESCUE.

So here is the very latest idea. Under the hat is worn a little cap—not the conglomeration of velvet and lace known by that name to elderly ladies, the dearest little affair—a cap of net lace, shaped to the top of the crown, edged with similar lace, and perhaps threaded with baby ribbon, or silver gauze. This rests flat on the head, and the edging of it may either show beneath the brim, or can be turned back until the hat is removed. Or the cap may be of silver net, embroidered with an edging of tiny pink roses, and fastened by invisible hairpins. Clever women can easily arrange a piece of lace to form a Curzon cap themselves, and it may be fastened with a diamond lace pin. But if all else fails, then the hat is taken off, and a little net cap is slipped on, and the becoming of all head-dresses; and if a stray end or two has escaped over the ears, it is in an instant tucked away beneath the cap. With this arrangement hats come off readily enough—few are so becoming as a scrap of old lace!

FRINGES ONCE MORE.

It is said, by some pessimist prophet that fringes are coming back to us. What have we done to deserve this? We have just learnt a variety of new ways of doing our hair to show our foreheads, we have got used to the natural proportion of the face, and now, all of a sudden, "the bang" is back. This is sad news, we have been too immune, and now Mayfair is to be as humiliated once more. To be sure, two or three years ago a few smart women started minute straight fringes, but they were very minute, and only suited women with faces like lawn-dresses. This being so, it died harmlessly. But now the fringe is to be curled! And the most horrible part of the prospect is the practical certainty, judging by previous experience, that after a little while we shall be not only accustomed to them but pleased with them, and shall think it doggy to show the forehead, and rather officious to have a well-placed brow. For of such are the mutations of fashion, and beauty is the most elusive of all qualities, wearing one form to one generation, and another to the next.

THE DEAD COLLAR.

Let us drop a tear for our besetting instrument of torture, the high collar. It is quite gone, and every dress must end at the base of the throat. This is all very well for those with pretty throats and small faces. Large faces never look well without collars. Queer and uncomfortable as it looks, a woman is best suited by a collar so high that her head rests on it like St. John the Baptist on a charger, so that she seems to be carrying it about. In the effect to produce collar supporters at once supporting and yielding, manufacturers turned out some wonderful things. These will be wanted again. So many people have large faces. Moreover, so few have pretty throats, X and Z in the Globe.

SO STRICKEN WITH MALARIA WAS THIS YOUNG MAN THAT HIS CONDITION ALARMED HIS MOTHER—HE GREW WEAKER AND WEAKER DAY BY DAY UNTIL CURED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

So long as the Malaria poison remained in Mr. Donald Janes' blood so long did he continue to suffer with Fever; it was by driving the poison out that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him.

"Early last year when employed at the Kurumegala Fibre and Dyeing Mill I contracted a severe type of Malaria Fever," said Mr. Janes, who resides at 17, Small Pass, Colombo, Ceylon. "I used to have severe pains in the back, accompanied by SHIVERING, FITS, and FEVER, which rose to 105 deg, and sometimes more, and at last the state of my health became so bad that I had to resign my post."

"I consulted doctors both at Kurumegala and Colombo, but their prescriptions had no good effect upon me. When I returned home my mother was much distressed on my account, for I was very bad indeed. I had no appetite, steadily grew weaker and weaker, and the attacks of fever used to come on regularly every other day. On one of these occasions I was so bad that I became QUITE DELIRIOUS."

Later, my kidneys also became affected and the doctors attributed this to the Malaria in my system.

"Some time previously I had read in the local newspapers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People as a specific for various maladies, so when a friend recommended me to try them I required little or no persuasion to do so. After I had taken one bottle of these Pills the fever left me, but in order to ensure my cure I continued taking them until I had finished the contents of five bottles. I am now quite well, my appetite has been restored, I am vigorous and healthy as ever I was in my life, and feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have driven the fever out of my system entirely, for it is four months since the attacks ceased."

During the interview recorded above, Mrs. Janes, mother of Mr. Donald Janes, also spoke in eloquent terms of praise of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the cure of her son.

By purifying and strengthening the blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People remove the cause of many maladies, and restore sufferers to health. Among the complaints they have been proved to cure are Malaria, Anaemia, Debility, Early Decay, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Sick Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Eczema, and Skin eruptions. They are likewise the famous remedy for women's aches and ills. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Seaboard Road, Shanghai, price 48 for 6 bottles, \$1.50 per single bottle, post free.

Mr. Donald Janes, of Colombo, (from a Photograph).

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BURBURY.—Our market has ruled quiet in sympathy with London, and but little has been done. Sales of Eastern and International Trunks have been put through at from 45/- to 50/- premium. Bags Flies at 10/- to 11/18. Kammings at 11/- premium. Cheviots up to 23/- premium. Lanes at 19/-, Highlands and Lowlands up to 15/6, and United Serdangs at 14/3 to 16/0. London Asiaties are quoted at 180/-, Linggis at 65/-, and Castlefields at 130/-, all with probable buyers. Changkat Serdangs are steady at 82/- and Sandycrofts at 84/-, both Straits currency.

CHURCH SERVICES.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion 8 a.m. every Sunday.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. Trinity Sunday, May 22nd. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.), Matins (11 a.m.). Ordination Service (11 a.m.). Hymns, 160; Sermon, Prose, Rev. W. H. Howitt, B.D.; Litany, Ferial; Hymns, 353. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Baker in F. (1), Veni, Creator Spiritus—Attwood; Hymns, 321. Evening (5.45 p.m.). Responses, Ferial; Psalm of the 22nd evening. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Maundrell in D; Anthem, "Hail, Glad-Dancing Light"—Stainer; Hymns, 184 and 100; Victrola Amen; Preacher, The Bishop of Victoria. N.B.—Psalm CXXII. verses 1, 2, 5, 6 and G. P. in union. Psalm CXX. verses 1, 2, 10, 20, 21 and G. P. in union.

St. Andrew's Church, Kennedy Road.—Ministry, Rev. C. H. Hickling, National Services, 11 a.m. Morning, Hymns, 22, 517, 518. Psalm 21 (Arnold). (Ferial). National Anthem. 6 p.m. Worship, Hymns 433, 510 (632), 518 (314) and Psalm 101 (Spohr). National Anthem. Friday 8.15 p.m. National Anthem, Empire Day, topic "God in our National History."

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Services 10.15 a.m., Rev. C. Bone, and 6.15 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. A. Baker. Subject for Sunday Evening:—Tradition and Experience. Tuesday 8.0 p.m. Wesley Guild Devotional Meeting. SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. Hymns, Arsenal, Monday 8 p.m. Fellowship Meeting. Meeting 8 p.m. Prayer Nine p.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. Trinity Sunday, 2nd May, 1910. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning, evens at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 10.30 a.m. in British School. Evening Service at 8 p.m. Services on Sundays are:—Holy Communion on 1st, 3rd and 5th Sundays at noon, on 2nd and 4th at 8 a.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.

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TO-DAY.

11 A.M.—Auction of Loose Gunny Bags, at the C. N. Co., Ltd., Godown, Praya, West Point, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

12.15 P.M.—Twelfth Annual Ordinary Meeting of The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., at the Office of Messrs. Glibb, Livingston & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 27th May—Auction of Valuable Household Furniture at "Goolistan" Conduct Rd., by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 2.30 P.M.

Saturday, 28th May—Ordinary Annual General Meeting of Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., Noon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CHINSHUA, British str., 20th May—Canton.

HAMUN, British str., 20th May—H. Stewart.

20th May—Swatow 19th May, General—Douglas, Laprak & Co.

KWONGSANG, British str., 20th May—Canton.

TRAN, British str., 1.247, A. W. Outerbridge.

20th May—Manila 17th May—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

20th May.

AGASSIA, German str., for Cebu.

HAYANG, British str., for Swatow.

SURUYA, German str., for Shanghai.

YUNNAN, British str., for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Hainan* reports: Fresh breeze, overcast and heavy rain.

The British str. *Tan* reports: Leaving Manila on the 17th inst. and experienced light variable winds and fine weather, sea smooth throughout the passage.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 19th.

Kowloon Dock—Union, St. Enoch, S.M.S. *Cornwall*, *Shin On*, *Carl Dietrichsen*, *Patria*, *Tsingtau*, *Landrat Scheff*, *Gloria*, *Cosmopolitan* Dock—*Kaplan*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The C.N. Co. str. *Changsha* left Australia on the 27th ult., and may be expected here today.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Sydney on the 7th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

The E. & A. str. *Boatara* left Sydney on the 11th inst. for Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor, Manila and Hongkong.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Manchuria* is due here tomorrow.

The T.K. str. *Chilo* left San Francisco on the 3rd inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 31st inst.

The P.M. str. *Asia* left San Francisco on the 10th inst., via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 7th prox.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Yerra*, with the French Mail of the 24th ult., and mails from London of the 23rd ult., will leave Saigon on the 24th inst., at noon, and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning, the 23rd inst., and will probably leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The *Apur* str. *Aratton* left Calcutta on the 19th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama at 7 a.m. on the 18th inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m. on the 19th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Glenloch* left Singapore on the 14th inst., and is due here today at noon.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. *Kumera* left Victoria, B.C., on the 7th inst., for Hongkong via Japan ports.

The H.A. Line str. *Belgravia* left Hankow on the 18th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The O.E.K. str. *Fitzpatrick* left Tacoma on the 21st ult., for this port via Japan ports, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 31st inst.

The O.E.K. str. *Tacoma* left Tacoma on the 30th ult., for this port via Japan and Manila, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 8th prox.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hainan*, from Swatow, Mrs. and Miss Chapman.

Per *Tan*, from Manila, Mr. Harris, Mr. Schenck, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Knopp, Mr. Myers, Mr. Read, Mr. Poirie, Mr. Dillmer, Mr. and Mrs. Hemperly, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Underwood and Mr. Almond.

DEPARTED.

Per *Prinz*, *Eitel Friedrich*, for Shanghai, Messrs. F. Hill, C. L. Seitz, Debusch, Charpentier, G. D. Musso, R. J. Archen, McWilliam, A. C. Gabor, J. M. G. Anderson, J. N. Gabor, and Schatz, Mrs. Murray, Miss L. Everette, Mr. and Mrs. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nilsson, Dr. E. J. Gillard, and Mrs. Grandmann, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. L. M. Lopez, for Nagasaki, Director and Mrs. Tiemann, Miss Yamaguchi and Mr. Jahishe; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. von Hogen and 2 children, Mrs. M. George, Mr. Graves, Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Hipwell, Messrs. Young W. Lee, A. Schwarzenberg and N. Tokutorie.

STRAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

April 22nd—*Perseus*, *Prinz*, *Shimosa*, *Sinku*, *Savilla*, *26*, *Benedict*, *Edmond*, *P. E. Friedrich*, *29th*, *Brigade*, *Newton*, *Tolosa*, *clius*, *Yerra*, *May 3rd*—*Ali*, *Mary*, *Benlousa*, *Indra*, *Penbrockshire*, *Pavia*, *Sambita*, *6th*—*Matta*, *Manila*, *Nippon*, *Peng Suey*, *Westphalia*, *Yangtze*, *10th*—*Benedict*, *Flintshire*, *Glasgow*, *Glenlivet*, *11th*, *Xorok*, *Adavelli*, *13th*—*Armand*, *Belic*, *Egson*, *Mishima*, *Mary*, *Miyoshi*, *Prinz Ludwig*, *Specia*, *17th*—*Dardania*, *Glenelg*, *Liberia*, *Nile*, *Nippon*, *Arabia*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

May 13th—*Glenelg*, *Lyndhurst*, *Polynesian*.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG.

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 50 years from 1874 to 1909.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "kw," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. E. Warner	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 25th inst.
LONDON, &c., via USTAL PORTS OF CANAL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 28th inst., at Noon
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About beginning of June
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About middle of June
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About end of June
STRAITS, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 1st June
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th June
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd June
MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CANAL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 26th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN & GOTHENBURG	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 27th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 31st inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 14th June
TRIESTE, &c., via SINGAPORE, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 24th inst., at Noon
NEW YORK	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th June, at 6 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 11th June
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 24th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 21st June, at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th June, at Noon
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG & JAPAN	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th June, at Noon
CALLAO IQUIQUE, &c., via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at 9 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 26th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th June, at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th July, at Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th June, at Noon
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 30th inst.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 30th inst., at Noon
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
CHEFOO & TIENSIN	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, &c.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY, FOCHOW	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SWATOW	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
HALIFONG	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
MANILA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
MANILA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
MANILA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
MANILA	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
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AMERIC	4,563	J. Boyd	On 25th July.
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MANILA, YAP, FRIEDRICH, WILHELMSHAFEN, RABAUH, MARONN, BRISBANE and SYDNEY	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. ISENKE	Saturday, 21st May, at 9 a.m.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	About 30th May
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BOENEO" Capt. F. SEMMILL	Thursday, 26th May, at 9 a.m.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"DEEFFLINGER" Capt. F. PROSCH	Wednesday, 1st June, at Noon
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YOROK" Capt. J. RAMBERMANN	About 1st June
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	Saturday, 18th June, at D'light

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"EMPERESS OF CHINA" SAT, 25th June	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" FRI, 12th Aug
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" SAT, 16th July	"ALLEN LINE" FRIDAY, 2nd Sept
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" SAT, 6th Aug	
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, 16th Aug	

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FOR	STRAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"YARRA" Capt. Riquier	On 23rd May, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"AUSTRALIAN" Capt. Riquier	On 24th May, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHC" Capt. Guionnet	On 6th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"TOURANE" Capt. Lancelin	On 7th June, 1 P.M.

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Hongkong, 11th May, 1910.

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